

PRESBYTERIANS MOVE TOWARD CLOSER UNION

Plan for Co-operation Is Meeting With Approval in the General Assembly.

KANSAS CITY, May 25.—Co-operation and closer relations, leading ultimately to union with other churches of the Presbyterian faith; the duty of the church to the negro, and religious education, were the important subjects considered by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America today.

Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, in reading the report of the committee on church co-operation and union, submitted resolutions which were adopted, recommending the heartiest response to any movement uniting with the Reformed church in America, the Presbyterian church in the United States, the United Presbyterian, and other churches of the faith. The assembly was told by the report of the fraternal relations which already exist between its church and every other Presbyterian church, and the resolutions of the committee called for action which will induce closer relations. A message of fraternal greeting was sent to the general synod of the Reformed church in the United States, in session now at York, Pa., inviting action, with a view to further consideration of the subject of closer relations between the two denominations, in harmony with the resolution adopted in 1906 by the joint committee representing both the churches.

Approve Plan of Control.

The assembly adopted a resolution approving of the plan of the federal council of the churches of Christ in America, which is composed of twenty-seven of the leading Protestant and evangelical churches in the country, with the hope that "the first meeting of the federal council will result in the adoption of plans of co-operation, which will manifest more clearly the unity in Jesus Christ of the churches and advance in a noteworthy manner the interests of the kingdom of Christ in the United States and throughout the world."

WILL PREVENT RELATIVES FROM INHERITING ESTATE

LONDON, May 25.—The will of Archibald Henry Blount, who died a year ago, which leaves the residue of the testator's estate to Yale university, was today admitted to probate after it had been "solemnly proven."

This unusual course was taken as the relatives of Mr. Blount, who were not mentioned in the will or left the smallest legacy, threatened to contest the ground that Mr. Blount was of sound mind when he made the will.

To prevent the relatives from succeeding in breaking the will, J. A. Barrett, counsel for Yale university, called a number of witnesses, including a doctor, who is one of the witnesses to the will, to prove that Mr. Blount was of

"MAE C. WOOD-PLATT" IS RELEASED ON BAIL

NEW YORK, May 25.—Mae C. Wood, the woman from Omaha who sued Senator Thomas C. Platt for divorce, alleging that she was secretly married to him in 1901 and was released on \$5000 bail today. Miss Wood is charged with perjury in the testimony heard in the case last week.

When the bail bond had been made out Miss Wood signed it "Mae C. Wood-Platt."

Salt Lake Statistics

Births.

W. C. McCleskey, 921 Third East, girl, Lefroy D. Whipple, 1449 Fremont avenue, girl.
Gordon Wolschlagner, Eighth West between Ninth and Tenth South, girl.
Henry Penger, 1 Orchard square, boy.
Clayton P. Stanley, 124 A street, boy.
Albert Swensen, 755 East Fifth South, twins, boys.
Jesse A. Ecton, 830 Foster avenue, boy.
Walter L. Pierce, 658 East Sixth South, girl.
Harold J. Schaer, Holy Cross hospital, boy.
Henry Greenhalgh, 831 North Third West, boy.
Emil Kleper, 183 South Seventh West, girl.
W. Zeller, 140 Third avenue, boy.
Theodore Patterson, 149 Third avenue, girl.

Deaths.

David James, 432 West Fifth North, nephritis, aged 75.
Walter V. Savage, rear 752 West South Temple, exhaustion, aged 24 days.
Daniel McLaughlin, L. D. S. hospital, diabetes, aged 36.
Rhoda E. Nader, 652 Second East, cancer, aged 34.
H. W. Mohr, St. Mark's hospital, acute alcoholism, aged 45.
Daniel McLaughlin, L. D. S. hospital, diabetes, aged 36.
Oliver F. Noe, Ft. Douglas, suicide, aged 24.

Marriage Licenses.

Oliver Wilson and Mary E. Andrews of Nephi.
Frank E. Gehlring and Esther M. Berling of Salt Lake.
Nicholas Etienne and Laura Clark of Salt Lake.
James M. Hansen of Redmond and Mary Jacobson of Provo.
Frank E. Heidenreich and Maren E. Anderson of Lehi.
H. William Brose of Salt Lake and Effie Madson of Gunnison.
George B. Hart and Martha Eckhardt of Ogden.
Daniel D. Bush and Henna Pettigrew of Nephi.

Real Estate Transfers.

L. S. Hills to William Shepley Burton et al, lot 14, block 40, 10-acre \$ 900
Frank C. Howe to David W. Moffat, land section 18, township 3 south, range 1 east, 250
Rasmus Nielson to Anna B. Nielson, land section 25, township 1 south, range 2 west, 1
E. W. Condie to Alice Butterworth, lot 24, block 2, Walker's sub, 1
Lillian E. Fisher to Robert F. Butterworth, lot 20, etc., block 10, Highland park, 300
R. Howe to Laura O. Trotter, land section 18, township 2 south, range 1 east, 1
Emma S. Peterson to Anderson Lee, part lot 8, block 18, plat B, 550
Hubbard Investment company to James Lappin, lot 3, etc., block 2, North, 5
A. T. Vollman to F. T. Kelly, part lot 4, block 34, plat F, 600
Kimball & Richards to E. Bauer, lot 3, etc., College Heights add, 210
Ann P. Harmon to B. B. Harmon, lot 5, section 16, township 1 south, range 1 west, 10

JAPANESE IN SAN FRANCISCO

—BY FREDERIC J. HASKIN

Trades unionism flourishes in San Francisco, and it is to organized labor that the activity of the anti-Japanese agitation may be traced. The Asiatic Exclusion league is an international organization, including Canada with the United States, but it finds most of its support among the organized labor men of this city. The nation-wide interest which has been aroused in the question of Japanese exclusion, despite the fact that it has been throttled by Congress, is indicated by the correspondence of this league. In one month this year requests for information on the subject were received from thirty-six States. Of these requests there were 119 from debating societies, seventy-two from high schools, eighty-seven from universities and 238 from individuals. To all such requests for information the league officers send out bulletins of literature covering every phase of the question.

This literature bases its anti-Asiatic opposition on a frankly racial antagonism, but its supporting arguments usually deal with the economic problems involved. The trades unions are against the Japanese in San Francisco for the two sufficient reasons that the Japanese will work for lower wages and they will not be bound by the rules of organized labor. Even in San Francisco every body does not agree with the trades unions, but it is very difficult to find any one who does not agree with them on the Japanese question. Housekeepers who employ Japanese servants because they are easy to get are among the loudest in their denunciation of the Japanese faults. Only one class in San Francisco are heard to say a good word for the Japanese coolie, and that class is made up of railroad contractors and others who employ laborers on a large scale. Even some of those want a white man or a Chinese for foreman of a gang of Japanese workers.

In San Francisco the Japanese are found in practically every trade and calling. A large majority still prefer personal service and are to be found employed as servants in private homes, hotels and apartment houses. The telephone book discloses the fact that there are extensive professional house-cleaning establishments among the Japanese. Investigation shows that practically every one of these establishments is conducted in connection with a tailor shop, a cigar store, or some other business. The proprietor of such a shop gathers about him a number of Japanese often of the student class, and they live on the premises. When there is a telephone call for the house-cleaner one of the students is sent out.

Many San Francisco people live in apartments, more than in any other city except New York. It is said. Servants are expensive and troublesome, so a lady does the lighter part of her house work and telephones to a Japanese house-cleaner to do the rest. The trades unions declare that this system of assisted light housekeeping has thrown 5000 servant girls out of employment and has not saved the employers anything, as housewives who have no cook are apt to take the family out to restaurants frequently and spend more on one meal than the difference in cost between a white maid servant of all work and the Japanese house-cleaner.

"Nagai" in the kitchen is an established institution, of course, and many housekeepers are proud of their Japanese cooks who stay on the job and do good work. But even the housekeepers say they would prefer Chinese. Many San Francisco housekeepers have been accustomed to men cooks and men servants always, first the Chinese and now the Japanese. The Chinese population is steadily decreasing and many of

those still here are getting too old for satisfactory service. When they leave a home the mistress, who knows nothing but Orientals for servants, replaces them with Japanese boys. It requires a readjustment of domestic affairs, for the Chinese always ordered things to suit the convenience of his mistress; now the mistress must order things to suit the convenience of the servant. Despite the loud cries of dissatisfaction from the Japanese, they are still able to find employment as servants.

If the Japanese servants remained servants there wouldn't be so much opposition to them. A Chinese cook once is a Chinese cook always. But the Japanese cook today is a shopkeeper tomorrow and a banker next week, with aspirations for still higher honors. His ambition carries him above a menial position of his own force. Thus he is disliked while he is a servant and hated when he branches out into skilled trades by the cut-price route.

This is the reason why all San Francisco rises up and says it would rather have a dozen Chinese than one Japanese. The Chinese send money to Asia to a greater extent per capita than do the Japanese, they buy fewer American products, and are in some other ways less desirable than the Japanese. But their great virtue in comparison is that they "will stay put." The greater part of the United States never thinks of a Chinese except as a laundress. The Chinese "washee-washee" is always a hand laundry operating on principles as old as cloth and water. The Japanese have half a dozen large steam laundries in San Francisco and are making it hard sledding for both the steam laundries operated by white labor and the Chinese hand laundries.

The Japanese steam laundries charge prices lower than the white steam laundries which they must pay. Japanese laundry workers are not bound by any notions of unionism, and will work for the best price they can get. If their employer is also a Japanese, it is probable that the whole working force will live with the proprietor on the premises. A half dozen men will in this way live for what one ordinary American laborer would spend.

The house cleaners who work out for twenty-five cents an hour—which is a tailor shop, cigar store, or some other trade. If a cigar store is the headquarters of the house cleaners there probably is a shoe-repairing annex, and when the student house cleaners have a little leisure they will fall to work at the cobbler's bench. They will work long hours for cheap wages, and they can live on what Americans throw away as waste.

The Japanese restaurants which were the scenes of riots and disorders when the anti-Japanese agitation first began, are still in business and offer a lively competition to the cheap Greek eating houses and the dairy lunches. The Japanese possess one virtue which the modern sons of ancient Greece cannot boast of, and that is cleanliness. Among the cheap restaurants this virtue gives the Japanese an advantage, despite the deep-rooted and probably well-founded suspicion that the Japanese cleanliness is an outward sign rather than an inward grace, a virtue which resides in the dining room and is buried in the kitchen.

The Japanese themselves have entirely changed in their attitude toward Americans in the last few months. The cockiness of the period following the war with Russia is still in evidence to some degree, but the aggressive impudence of the young Japanese who affected college clothes and a gentlemanly occupation is no more. He has given way to the suave and smiling Oriental who seeks to restore himself to favor and confidence. This attitude is reflected in the editorial columns of the four Japanese daily newspapers of San Francisco. In discussing the welcome of the fleet, the coming of which everybody in California looked on as a direct result of the quarrel with the Japanese, these Oriental newspaper men were as honored as diplomats on the eve of a war. Here are a few extracts exactly as translated into English by Japanese editors:

The Japanese-American: "The arrival of the fleet at the coast may act in some way upon the anti-Japanese feeling, and the Japanese are to do their best to extinguish these misunderstandings in the others' minds. For this purpose, to assimilate among the Americans is the first thing of importance, and to entertain the coming fleet, joining the Americans, is a good opportunity to express the real intention of the Japanese."

The Japanese Daily New World: "It seems that the Americans are too afraid of the Japanese and this led the American to a deep misunderstanding of the purpose of America's sending her Atlantic battleship fleet to the Pacific ocean. A matter becomes very hard to see its real fact when it is met with some misunderstanding. From Japan point of view, those rumors are worth little to pay attention, but so far as there are many current talkings of these sorts in this country, it should be afraid that they might affect badly upon the solution of the Japanese-American questions. Therefore it is very important for the Japanese to try to let the others keep out of unfriendly feelings."

The Soko Shimbara: "It is very often that an extraordinary plan is accompanied by some displeasing talking, but we Japanese are too broad-minded to take importance of these current talkings. American international commercial policy is too above-board to doubt and the thoughts of the Americans for justice and freedom are the proof against these misunderstandings. The mingling and harmonization of Occidental and Oriental civilization can be expected when Japan and America fraternize together. The first beam of universal peace will appear when the defense along the coast is done for the purpose of peace-making, being too far off of the means of aggression."

Then, then, is the Japanese situation in San Francisco. There is no danger of riots and bloodshed. But the large majority of the people regard the Japanese residents with distrust, and are waiting for some further immigration. The Japanese are frightened by the storm they called down upon themselves by insisting on rights of equality, and are suing for peace. Meantime, whether with or without justification, the average San Francisco can firmly believe it is only a question of time until we have a war with Japan.

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Tomorrow—The New San Francisco.

Morse-Heinze Trials Set.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Charles W. Morse will be placed on trial in the Federal court on October 14 next on a charge of conspiracy and misapplication of the funds of the National Bank of North America. The same date was set for the trial of F. Augustus Heinze, who was indicted on a charge of overvaluation of checks while president of the Mercantile National bank.

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